ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA ALTOONA MSA BEAVER COUNTY PMSA ERIE MSA HARRISBURG-LEBANON-CARLISLE MSA JOHNSTOWN MSA LANCASTER MSA PHILADELPHIA PMSA PITTSBURGH PMSA READING MSA SCRANTON /WILKES-BARRE MSA SHARON MSA STATE COLLEGE MSA WILLIAMSPORT MSA YORK MSA

PENNSYLVANIA'S

LABOR FORCE

..... A Monthly Statistical Analysis

INSIDE

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HIGHLIGHTS

- Pennsylvania's civilian labor force surged to another record high in March. Unemployment decreased as the seasonally adjusted jobless rate fell from 5.7 percent in February to 5.2 percent in March.
- Nonagricultural employment gained 29,100 jobs to a March level of 5,112,600.
- Average weekly earnings and hours worked in manufacturing dropped slightly in February for the third consecutive month.
- Claims activity for unemployment insurance slowed in February, as initial claims fell by 57,062.
- The average check amount for February of $175.35 was the second highest on record, next to January's average check of $175.82.
- Unadjusted unemployment rates increased in fifty-four Pennsylvania counties during February.
- February's seasonally adjusted unemployment rates were up in all major labor market areas except one. Altoona MSA recorded the only decrease (0.3 of a percentage point).

ISSUED: APRIL 1990

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Robert P. Casey, Governor

Department of Labor and Industry Bureau of Research and Statistics

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Pennsylvania's Labor Force ....A Monthly Statistical Analysis

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The following is a list of Analysts and the counties they serve.

Analyst	Phone Number	Counties
Edward Murray	(215)560-1977 560-1978	Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, Philadelphia Counties in PA; Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester Counties in NJ
Kenneth Shockley	(215)378-4314	Carbon, Lehigh, Northampton, Pike, Wayne, Schuylkill, Berks Counties in PA; Warren County, NJ
James Mowad	(717)826-2538 826-2418	Columbia, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Wyoming, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga
Fred Schneider	(717)783-3294	Cumberland, Dauphin, Lebanon, Perry, Lancaster, Adams, York, Franklin, Fulton
Glenn Lynn	(717)327-3504 327-3532	Centre, Lycoming, Potter, Juniata, Mifflin, Clinton, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder, Union
William Findley	(814)533-2213 533-2207	Blair, Cambria, Somerset, Bedford, Clearfield, Jefferson, Huntingdon, Elk, Cameron
William Ceriani	(412)565-5350 565-5324 565-5346	Beaver, Allegheny, Fayette, Washington, Westmoreland, Butler Indiana, Armstrong, Lawrence, Greene
Carol Patterson	(814)871-4298 871-4765	Erie, Mercer, McKean, Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren

CURRENT LABOR FORCE SITUATION

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES FOR MARCH 1990

Pennsylvania's civilian labor force jumped to the second consecutive record high in March, exceeding 6 million for the first time ever. At the same time, total employment surged 71,000 and unemployed declined 33,000 seasonally adjusted, lowering the statewide rate of unemployment from 5.7 percent in February to 5.2 percent in March.

Data made available through the Current Population Survey of households, and released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, show March's seasonally adjusted employment in Pennsylvania at 5,694,000, the second highest level on record. The highest level was 5,715,000, set one year earlier in March 1989. Following a sluggish performance throughout the second half of 1989, employment rebounded strongly in both February and March of this year, accommodating the rapid expansion in Pennsylvania's labor force. Compared to two years ago, employment stands 277,000 higher, and compared to three years ago, a substantial 468,000 higher.

The sharp increase in jobs lowered unemployment by 33,000 in March. Despite the decline, March's jobless level of 310,000 seasonally adjusted, was still 73,000 higher than the year-ago level. The statewide rate of unemployment, seasonally adjusted, fell from 5.7 percent in February to 5.2 percent in March. This was still considerably higher than the year-ago jobless rate of 4.0 percent, but lower than both the two-year-ago rate of 5.3 percent and the three-year-ago rate of 5.9 percent.

Among the eleven largest states for which data are available, Pennsylvania's seasonally adjusted 5.2 percent unemployment rate in March ranked sixth, unchanged from February's ranking. Two other states, California and Florida were tied with Pennsylvania. Seven states, including Pennsylvania, had unemployment rate decreases over the month, three had increases and one was unchanged.

TABLE 1
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA
(All persons in thousands)

RESIDENT DATA	MAR. 1990	FEB. 1990	MAR. 1989	NET CHANGE FROM FEB. 1990	NET CHANGE FROM MAR. 1989
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	6,004	5,966	5,952	38	52
Employment	5,694	5,623	5,715	71	-21
Unemployment	310	343	237	-33	73
Rate of Unemployment (%)	5.2	5.7	4.0	-0.5	1.2
UNADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,915	5,883	5,862	32	53
Employment	5,599	5,510	5,617	89	-18
Unemployment	316	373	246	-57	70
Rate of Unemployment (%)	5.3	6.3	4.2	-1.0	1.1

UNITED STATES & PENNSYLVANIA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

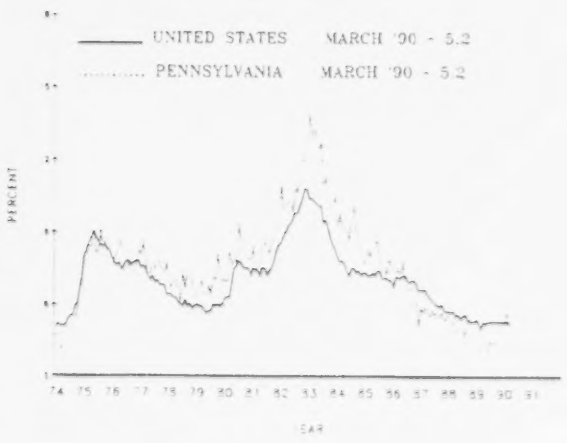

TABLE 2
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

ESTABLISHMENT DATA	MAR. 1990 AP/	FEB. 1990 P/	JAN. 1990	FEB. 1989	NET CHANGE TO FEB. 1990 FROM: JAN. 1990	FEB. 1989
NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY	5112.6	5083.5	5066.0	5037.7	17.5	45.8
---GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	1278.9	1271.4	1276.5	1282.8	-5.1	-11.4
MINING	27.5	27.1	27.1	26.9	0.0	0.2
CONSTRUCTION	219.8	211.7	213.9	206.0	-2.2	5.7
MANUFACTURING	1031.6	1032.6	1035.5	1049.9	-2.9	-17.3
DURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	584.8	585.5	588.0	602.6	-2.5	-17.1
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS		30.4	31.0	31.5	-0.6	-1.1
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES		20.9	20.4	21.7	0.5	-0.8
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS		46.4	46.7	46.4	-0.3	0.0
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES		89.8	90.4	92.0	-0.6	-2.2
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS		90.2	90.0	93.0	0.2	-2.8
INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY		111.3	111.7	109.6	-0.4	1.7
ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT		82.4	83.5	88.8	-1.1	-6.4
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT		55.6	55.9	58.2	-0.3	-2.6
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS		38.1	38.0	40.2	0.1	-2.1
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING		20.4	20.4	21.2	0.0	-0.8
NONDURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	446.8	447.1	447.5	447.3	-0.4	-0.2
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS		92.7	93.0	90.9	-0.3	1.8
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES		1.1	1.1	1.2	0.0	-0.1
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS		28.5	28.3	29.7	0.2	-1.2
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODS.		77.8	77.9	80.5	-0.1	-2.7
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		40.3	40.7	41.2	-0.4	-0.9
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING		84.5	84.8	83.7	-0.3	0.8
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		61.3	60.7	58.9	0.6	2.4
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS		10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS		41.5	41.5	41.5	0.0	0.0
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS		9.4	9.5	9.7	-0.1	-0.3
---SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	3831.6	3810.5	3788.5	3754.0	22.0	56.5
TRANSPORTATION	150.2	149.2	147.5	148.8	1.7	0.4
PUBLIC UTILITIES	103.3	103.4	103.7	104.2	-0.3	-0.8
COMMUNICATIONS		49.2	49.3	49.8	-0.1	-0.6
ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY		54.2	54.4	54.4	-0.2	-0.2
WHOLESALE TRADE	282.0	281.0	281.6	277.4	-0.6	3.6
RETAIL TRADE	882.6	879.4	888.9	874.8	-9.5	4.6
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES		122.8	128.9	123.4	-6.1	-0.6
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	295.8	295.5	295.7	292.5	-0.2	3.0
FINANCE		142.3	143.6	143.0	-0.8	-0.2
INSURANCE		113.5	113.1	111.1	0.4	2.4
REAL ESTATE		39.2	39.0	38.4	0.2	0.8
SERVICES	1402.3	1390.0	1371.0	1350.2	19.0	39.8
BUSINESS SERVICES		200.9	199.6	197.3	1.3	3.6
HEALTH SERVICES		456.8	455.9	442.7	0.9	14.1
-HOSPITALS		248.3	248.4	240.7	-0.1	7.6
LEGAL SERVICES		40.4	40.4	39.3	0.0	1.1
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES		161.2	148.6	158.1	12.6	3.1
SOCIAL SERVICES		99.0	98.6	94.6	0.4	4.4
OTHER SERVICES		431.7	427.9	418.2	3.8	13.5
GOVERNMENT	715.4	712.0	700.1	706.1	11.9	5.9
FEDERAL		142.7	142.7	142.4	0.0	0.3
STATE		157.9	149.4	156.2	8.5	1.7
LOCAL		411.4	408.0	407.5	3.4	3.9
---PERSONS IN LABOR-MGMT. DISPUTES	2.1	1.6	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.7

AP/ = Advanced preliminary, based on early survey returns.
P/ = Preliminary data.

NON-FARM JOBS GAINED 29,100 IN MARCH

Advance preliminary figures from Pennsylvania's monthly employer survey show payrolls grew statewide by 29,100 jobs to a total nonfarm count of 5,112,600. Service producing industries contributed 21,100 jobs, while the goods producing sector added another 7,500. Within goods producing, most gains came in contract construction, an industry remaining strong statewide despite a national slowdown in new home building.

PENNSYLVANIA'S NONFARM JOBS REBOUND IN FEBRUARY

Late winter job expansion in public education and the services industry boosted Pennsylvania's total nonfarm jobs count by 17,500 to 5,083,500 in February. Total jobs were at the fourteenth highest level on record. One year earlier, nonagricultural employment totaled 5,037,700.

The department's nonfarm wage and salary estimate is based on a monthly establishment survey of approximately 15,000 firms across Pennsylvania which employ nearly 40 percent of all wage and salary workers.

During February, the Commonwealth's goods producing industries (manufacturing, construction, and mining) recorded a net job decline of 5,100 to 1,271,400.

Manufacturing jobs fell, as expected, with 2,900 pared from payrolls, mostly in the durable goods sector. Here, job losses of 1,100 in electronic equipment, and 600 each in lumber and wood products and primary metals led to an overall durable slide of 2,500. Nondurables held fairly steady in February as job declines in paper products, printing, and food products were countered by gains within the chemical and textile industries.

Contract construction remained strong statewide despite a national slowdown in new building construction. Buoyed by a milder-than-normal winter, construction turned in a February job loss of only 2,200, roughly half that of a typical year. Since February 1989, construction jobs have risen by 5,700.

Service producing industries, displaying a late winter rebound, added a total of 22,000 to payrolls in February. The gain clearly dominated Pennsylvania's job picture and brought total service producing employment to 3,810,500, the seventh highest level ever recorded.

EMPLOYERS

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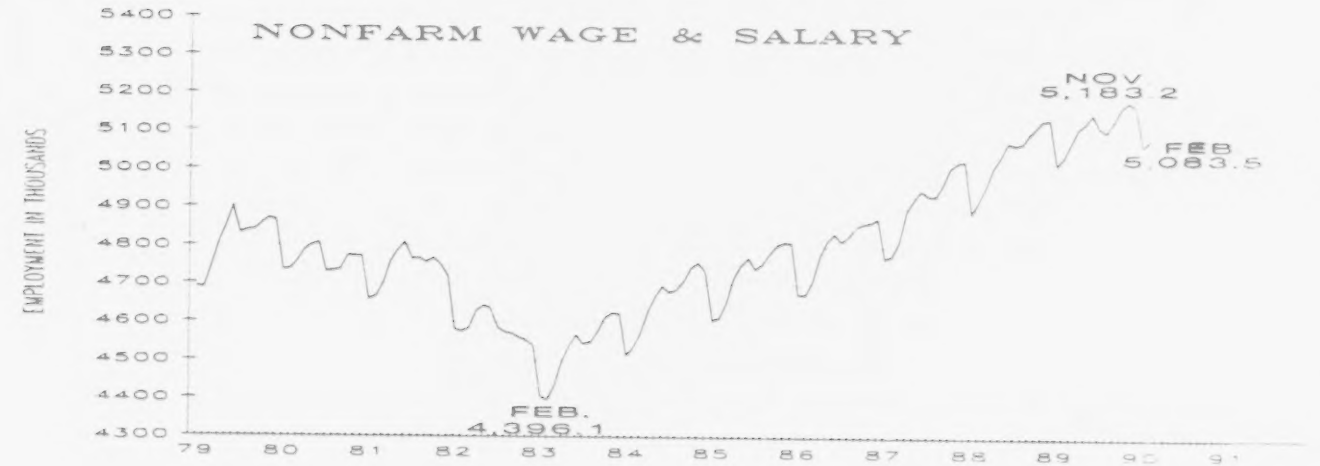
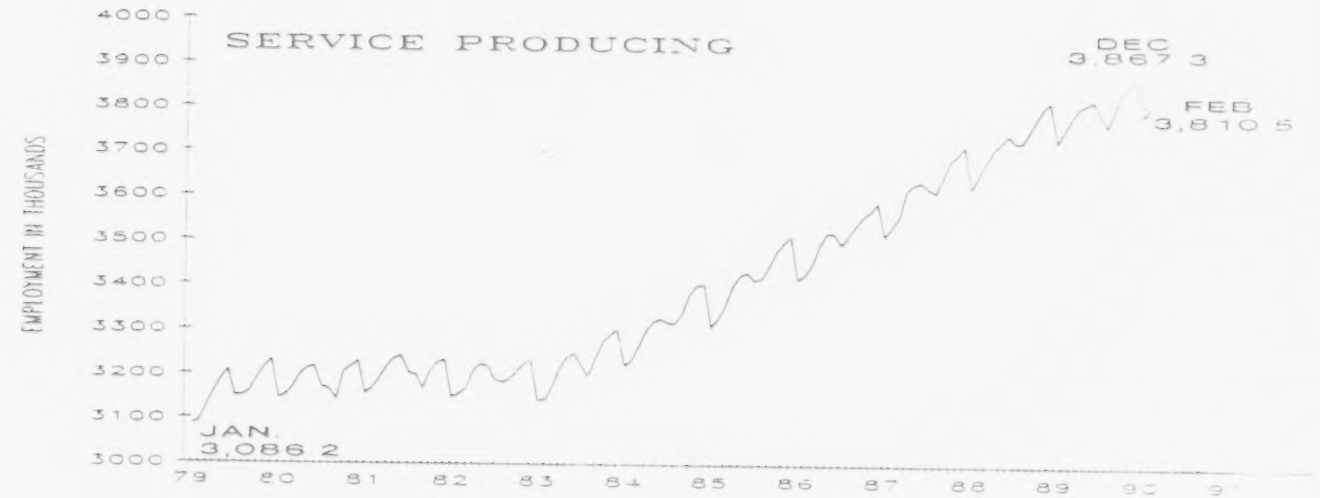
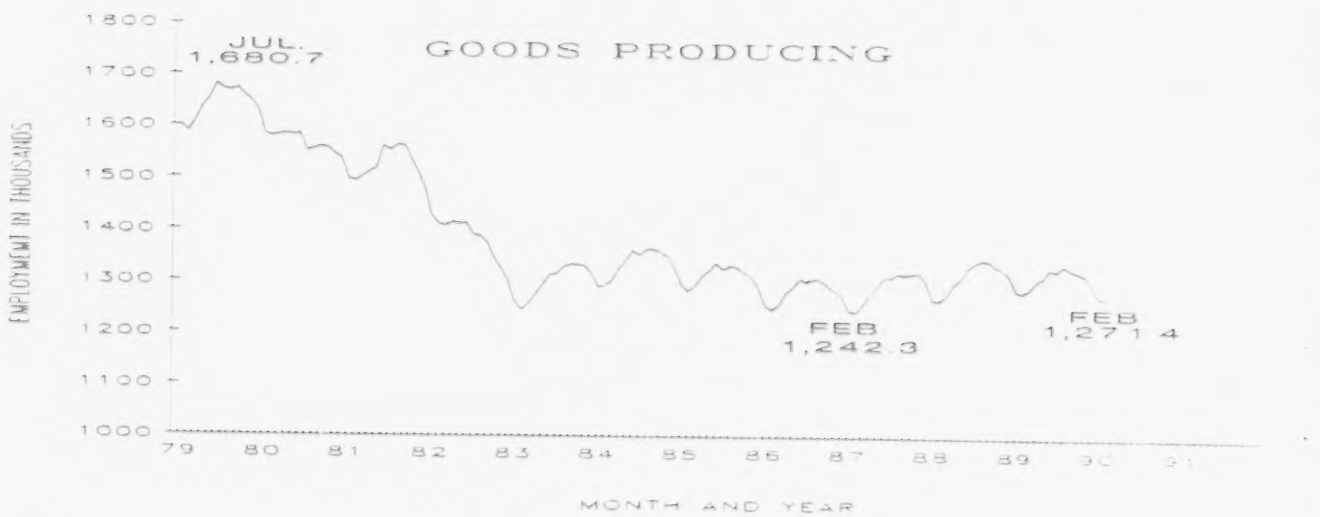
1-800-622-JOBS

PENNSYLVANIA WAGE & SALARY JOBS

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA







HOURS AND EARNINGS

TABLE 3
PENNSYLVANIA HOURS AND EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING AND SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

INDUSTRY TITLE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	FEB. 1990 P/	JAN. 1990	FEB. 1989	FEB. 1990 P/	JAN. 1990	FEB. 1989	FEB. 1990 P/	JAN. 1990	FEB. 1989
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES									
COAL MINING	$727.55	$684.76	$669.49	45.5	42.4	42.3	$15.99	$16.15	$16.30
NONMETALLIC MINERALS	452.28	413.42	442.61	41.8	39.6	42.6	10.82	10.44	10.39
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	441.05	441.32	432.72	40.5	40.6	40.9	10.89	10.87	10.58
DURABLE GOODS	481.95	481.85	476.44	41.8	41.9	42.2	11.53	11.50	11.29
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	343.00	358.78	342.13	37.9	39.6	39.1	9.05	9.06	8.75
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	359.20	359.68	356.96	40.0	39.7	39.4	8.98	9.06	9.06
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODS.	465.63	468.00	475.58	41.5	41.6	43.0	11.22	11.25	11.06
PRIMARY METALS	560.68	563.33	569.40	42.8	43.3	43.8	13.10	13.01	13.00
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	452.28	452.34	460.08	41.8	42.0	42.6	10.82	10.77	10.80
INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY	516.87	518.63	507.07	43.2	43.4	43.6	11.96	11.95	11.63
ELECTRIC AND ELECTRONIC MACH.	447.28	447.95	429.39	41.3	41.4	40.7	10.83	10.82	10.55
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	583.22	553.70	528.68	42.0	41.6	41.4	13.41	13.31	12.77
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PROD.	460.22	456.91	435.18	41.8	41.2	40.9	11.01	11.09	10.64
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES	429.80	414.88	431.17	40.0	38.7	41.3	10.74	10.72	10.44
NONDURABLE GOODS	387.81	387.81	374.75	38.8	38.8	39.2	9.99	9.99	9.56
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	424.39	431.21	411.20	39.7	40.3	39.5	10.69	10.70	10.41
TOBACCO PRODUCTS	274.98	288.90	262.87	41.1	42.8	41.3	6.69	6.75	6.36
TEXTILE PRODUCTS	298.27	296.29	298.26	37.9	37.8	39.4	7.87	7.84	7.57
APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	227.30	227.14	228.48	34.0	33.7	35.7	6.70	6.74	6.40
PAPER PRODUCTS	493.08	501.40	477.55	42.8	43.6	42.6	11.52	11.50	11.21
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	437.75	435.10	423.83	38.5	38.2	38.6	11.37	11.39	10.98
CHEMICAL AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	544.77	548.10	534.67	42.1	42.0	42.1	12.94	13.05	12.70
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	674.85	623.00	623.66	44.9	41.7	42.6	15.03	14.94	14.64
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS	416.64	407.98	394.59	42.0	41.8	41.8	9.92	9.80	9.44
LEATHER PRODUCTS	261.00	260.82	251.74	37.5	37.8	38.2	6.96	6.90	6.59
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES									
COMMUNICATIONS	623.77	627.46	603.52	41.2	41.2	41.0	15.14	15.23	14.72
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	686.96	695.58	668.53	42.3	42.7	42.5	16.24	16.29	15.73

WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS DECREASE SLIGHTLY ONCE AGAIN

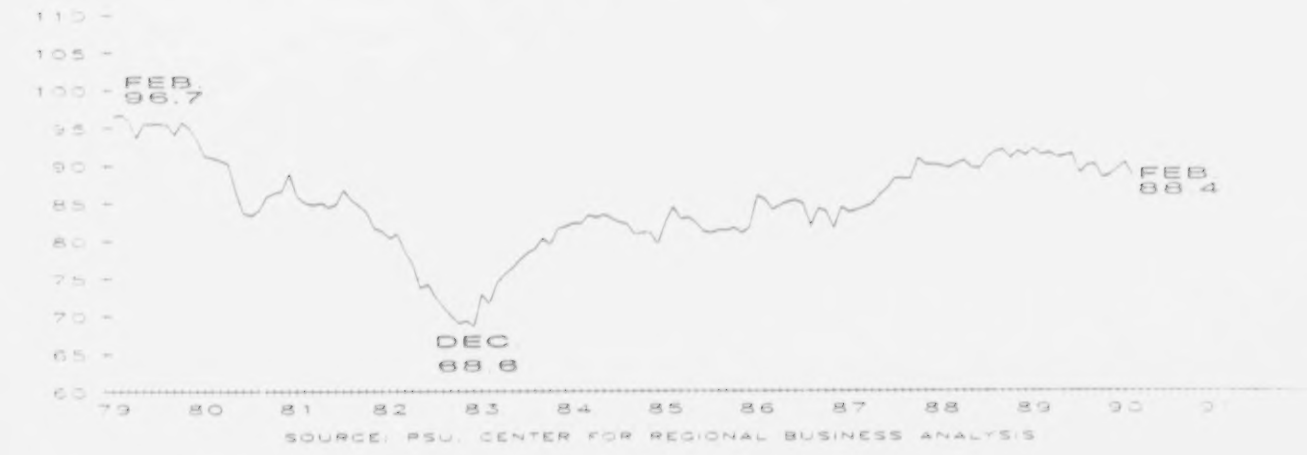
For the third consecutive month, both the average weekly earnings and average workweek of production workers in Pennsylvania's manufacturing industries recorded small decreases. Average weekly earnings dropped 27 cents from January to $441.05 in February. This was the net result of an average workweek which lost 0.1 of an hour to 40.5 hours and a gain of 2 cents in the average hourly earnings to $10.89. February's average weekly earnings are $8.33, or 1.9 percent, higher than those of February 1989; the net result of 0.4 of an hour gain in the workweek and an increase of 31 cents in hourly earnings.

The average workweek in the durable goods sector was down 0.1 of an hour in February. At 41.8 hours, there is still a substantial margin for contraction of the workweek before furloughs become a widespread necessity. However, the last time that the durable goods workweek was this short was in August 1988 (also 41.8 hours). So further downturns in this workweek will require close scrutiny. Average hourly earnings, at $11.53, were up 3 cents from January and 24 cents from last February.

Lumber and wood products, the manufacturing industry line most closely tied to the sagging housing market, was the only durable goods line with an average workweek less than 40 hours. Lumber and wood products is of special concern as it recorded a loss of 1.7 hours in the average workweek at a time when a decline of about 0.1 of an hour is more the norm.

PENNSYLVANIA HOURS & EARNINGS
FOR MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS

PENNSYLVANIA MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY INDEX
(1973=100)



SOURCE: PSU. CENTER FOR REGIONAL BUSINESS ANALYSIS

MONTH AND YEAR

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

TABLE 4
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION REGULAR PROGRAM
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	FEB. 1990	JAN. 1990	FEB. 1989	NET CHANGE FROM JAN. 90	NET CHANGE FROM FEB. 89
CLAIMS ACTIVITY					
Initial Claims	90,546	149,608	78,866	-59,062	11,680
Weeks Claimed	716,449	859,744	637,248	-14,3295	79,201
...Average Weekly Volume	179,112	186,901	159,312	-7,789	19,800
Insured Unemployment Rate	3.7%	3.9%	3.4%	-0.2	0.3
PAYMENT ACTIVITY					
First Payments	46,104	74,871	43,561	-28,767	2,543
Final Payments	7,683	9,908	6,331	-2,225	1,352
Weeks Paid	650,317	707,179	561,531	-56,862	88,786
Net Benefit Amount	$114 035,445	$124,337,169	$97,154,377	-$10,301,724	$16,881,068
Average Check Amount	$175.35	$175.82	$173.02	-0.47	$2.33

CLAIMS ACTIVITY SLOWED IN FEBRUARY

Initial claims fell by 59,062 or 39 percent from January to February. The February downturn was in line with previous years' trends. However, February's total of 716,449 initial claims was 15 percent higher than a year ago and the highest total for the month since 1987. Likewise, weeks claimed underwent a steep seasonal decline in February, dropping 143,295 or 17 percent from a month ago. The February weeks claimed total of 179,112 was also the highest for the month since 1987. February was the eleventh consecutive month that the weeks claimed total topped the total for the same month in the previous year and the tenth consecutive month that initial claims were higher than a year ago. The insured unemployment rate (IUR) dropped from 3.9 percent in January to 3.7 percent in February. The February IUR is the second highest rate since March 1987.

The average check amount for February was down slightly from a month ago ($175.35 compared to $175.82 for January). The January and February average check amounts were the highest on record. As a result of a drop of 56,862 in weeks paid from January to February, the net benefit amount fell by $10.3 million from a month ago. During February, income to the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund exceeded disbursements by $14 million, which raised cash reserves in the fund at the end of the month to $1.46 billion. A year ago this balance was at $1.15 billion.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TRUST FUND - FEBRUARY 1990

Income	$ 128,074,288	Cash Reserves	$ 1,464,156,457
Disbursements	$ 114,027,595	Net Reserves	$ 1,464,156,457

UNEMPLOYMENT ..... A GEOGRAPHIC VIEW

FIFTY-FOUR COUNTIES RECORD INCREASES IN UNADJUSTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

February's unadjusted unemployment rates were higher than the corresponding January rates in fifty-four of Pennsylvania's sixty-seven counties. Ten counties saw their rates record over-the-month decreases and three county rates were unchanged. The largest decrease, 1.5 percentage points, occurred in Snyder County; the largest increase, 2.5 percentage points, in neighboring Union County. Seasonal changes within the durable goods sector were largely behind the changes in these two counties which are part of the same labor market area. As a whole, the overall upward trend in unemployment rates is higher than the seasonal norm. This is reflected by the fact that the unadjusted Pennsylvania unemployment rate, at 6.3 percent in February, was up 0.4 of a percentage point from January; the seasonally adjusted rate was up 0.5 of a percentage point. This indicates that there is usually a small decrease in the unadjusted rate from January to February.

With the exception of Forest County which was down 0.2 of a percentage point from February 1989, all counties had a higher unemployment rate this February than last. The largest increase, 4.5 percentage points, occurred in both Carbon and Cameron counties. The Pennsylvania unadjusted unemployment rate was up 1.4 percentage points over the year.

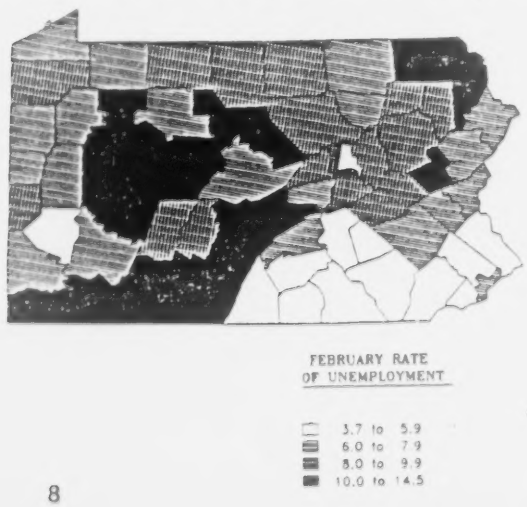


TABLE 5
PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES RANKED BY RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, preliminary)
FEBRUARY- 1990

COUNTY	RANK	RATE (%)	VOLUME
Chester	1	3.7	7500
Cumberland	2	4.1	4500
Delaware	3	4.2	12200
Montgomery	4	4.3	16600
Lancaster	5	4.8	10600
Bucks	6	4.9	14500
Adams	7	5.0	2000
Allegheny	8	5.2	33900
Dauphin	8	5.2	7000
York	8	5.2	9600
Franklin	11	5.3	3200
Lebanon	12	5.8	3800
Montour	13	5.9	500
Berks	14	6.0	10700
Centre	15	6.1	4100
Lehigh	15	6.1	9100
Philadelphia	17	6.2	45100
Northampton	18	6.4	7500
Mercer	19	6.5	3300
Butler	20	6.6	5000
Warren	21	6.7	1500
Bradford	22	6.8	2100
Washington	22	6.8	6400
Erie	24	7.1	9500
Snyder	25	7.2	1400
Sullivan	25	7.2	200
Elk	27	7.3	1300
Pike	27	7.3	900
Lawrence	29	7.4	3600
Monroe	30	7.6	3800
Venango	30	7.6	1900
Westmoreland	32	7.7	13600
Perry	33	7.8	1700
Blair	34	8.0	4800
Union	34	8.0	1400
Lackawanna	36	8.1	9000
Luzerne	37	8.4	13700
Lycoming	38	8.6	5300
Schuylkill	39	8.8	6500
Columbia	40	8.9	2900
Tioga	40	8.9	1700
Cambria	42	9.1	5800
McKean	43	9.2	1900
Northumberland	43	9.2	4600
Wyoming	45	9.3	1300
Crawford	46	9.5	3700
Potter	46	9.5	800
Beaver	48	9.9	5900
Armstrong	49	10.0	3000
Fulton	49	10.0	600
Jefferson	49	10.0	2100
Wayne	49	10.0	2000
Mifflin	53	10.1	2200
Susquehanna	53	10.1	1900
Somerset	55	10.4	3400
Carbon	56	10.7	2800
Fayette	56	10.7	6400
Clinton	58	10.8	1700
Bedford	59	11.0	2400
Cameron	59	11.0	300
Indiana	59	11.0	3900
Greene	62	11.2	1500
Clarion	63	11.7	2200
Forest	64	12.0	200
Clearfield	65	12.8	4600
Huntingdon	66	13.2	2600
Juniata	67	14.5	1600

PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR MARKET AREAS

TABLE 6
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME AND RATE
BY MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA IN PENNSYLVANIA
(Seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

AREA	FEBRUARY 1990 * UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	FEBRUARY 1990 * UNEMPLOYMENT RATE%	JANUARY 1990 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	JANUARY 1990 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE%	FEBRUARY 1989 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	FEBRUARY 1989 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE%
UNITED STATES	6594.0	5.3	6535.0	5.3	6360.0	5.2
PENNSYLVANIA	343.0	5.7	307.0	5.2	253.0	4.3
LABOR MARKET AREA						
ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA	19.7	5.9	17.1	5.2	13.5	4.1
ALTOONA MSA	4.2	6.9	4.4	7.2	3.8	6.3
BEAVER COUNTY PMSA	5.4	8.9	4.9	8.2	4.5	7.5
ERIE MSA	8.5	6.3	8.1	6.1	6.6	5.0
HARRISBURG-LEB-CARLISLE MSA	15.7	4.7	14.0	4.2	11.4	3.4
JOHNSTOWN MSA	7.9	8.1	7.4	7.7	5.9	6.2
LANCASTER MSA	10.6	4.7	8.9	4.0	7.2	3.2
PHILADELPHIA PMSA	112.2	4.6	106.7	4.4	90.3	3.7
PITTSBURGH PMSA	51.6	5.2	49.3	5.0	43.7	4.4
READING MSA	10.0	5.5	8.4	4.7	7.1	4.0
SCRANTON--WILKES-BARRE MSA	27.9	7.5	25.0	6.8	19.2	5.3
SHARON MSA	2.9	5.6	2.8	5.4	2.0	3.9
STATE COLLEGE MSA	3.9	5.8	3.5	5.3	2.9	4.4
WILLIAMSPORT MSA	4.5	7.2	4.3	7.0	3.3	5.4
YORK MSA	11.4	5.0	9.9	4.4	8.5	3.8

* Preliminary data

FEBRUARY'S SEASONALLY ADJUSTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATES UP IN ALL MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREAS EXCEPT ONE

Altoona MSA down 0.3 of a percentage point from January, was the only major labor market area in Pennsylvania not to record an increase in their seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in February. The largest increase, 0.8 of a percentage point, occurred in Reading MSA. The rates ranged from a low of 4.6 percent in Philadelphia to a high of 8.9 percent in Beaver County PMSA.

All fifteen major labor market areas had higher unemployment rates this February than last. Increases ranged from a low of 0.6 of a percentage point in Altoona MSA to a high of 2.2 percentage points in Scranton/Wilkes-Barre MSA. In addition, there were significant changes in the relative rankings by unemployment rate of the various labor market areas. However, one note of consistency was that the two areas most affected by the early eighties downturn in the domestic steel industry, Beaver County PMSA and Johnstown MSA, were at the upper end of the range in both years.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

Unemployment rates, not seasonally adjusted, for Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) ranged from a low of 3.7 percent for SDA 21 to a high of 10.3 percent in SDA 09. With the exception of SDA 29, which was down 0.1 of a percentage point, all SDAs had higher unemployment rates in February than January.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

TABLE 7
MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
FEBRUARY 1990 — PRELIMINARY
(DATA NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, VOLUME IN THOUSANDS)

SDA NO.	COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE	EMP.	UNEMP.	RATE(%)
01	Erie	133.8	124.3	9.5	7.1
02	Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren	107.2	97.6	9.5	8.9
03	City of Pittsburgh	172.5	162.8	9.7	5.6
04	Allegheny County minus City of Pittsburgh	482.7	458.5	24.2	5.0
05	Beaver	59.7	53.8	5.9	9.9
06	Armstrong, Butler, Indiana	140.0	128.2	11.8	8.4
07	Fayette, Westmoreland	236.8	216.8	20.0	8.4
08	Greene, Washington	106.4	98.6	7.8	7.4
09	Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Potter	106.0	95.0	11.0	10.3
10	Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset	204.9	185.3	19.7	9.6
11	Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Lycoming, Mifflin, Snyder, Union	236.9	217.8	19.1	8.1
13	Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wyoming	85.8	78.6	7.2	8.4
14	Lackawanna	111.2	102.2	9.0	8.1
15	Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne	108.1	98.6	9.4	8.7
16	Luzerne, Schuylkill	236.4	216.2	20.2	8.5
17	Philadelphia	727.5	682.4	45.1	6.2
18	Bucks	299.0	284.4	14.5	4.9
19	Montgomery	388.0	371.4	16.6	4.3
20	Delaware	289.7	277.5	12.2	4.2
21	Chester	199.6	192.1	7.5	3.7
22	Lehigh, Northampton	265.6	249.1	16.6	6.2
23	Berks	179.0	168.3	10.7	6.0
24	Cumberland, Dauphin, Juniata, Lebanon, Perry	343.0	324.5	18.5	5.4
25	Lancaster	222.6	212.0	10.6	4.8
26	York	183.8	174.2	9.6	5.2
27	Adams, Franklin	99.0	93.9	5.2	5.2
28	Lawrence, Mercer	99.8	92.9	6.9	6.9
29	Montour, Northumberland	58.4	53.3	5.1	8.8
	PENNSYLVANIA - TOTAL	5883.0	5510.0	373.0	6.3

A Service Delivery Area is a geographical planning region defined by the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

TECHNICAL NOTES

Civilian Labor Force Estimates

Civilian Labor Force - Estimated number of persons 16 years of age and over, employed or unemployed during week including 12th of month, distributed by place of residence.

Total Employed - Includes nonagricultural wage and salary workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor disputes. Employment distributed by place of residence.

Total Unemployed - Estimated number of persons, by place of residence, who did not work during reference week and were looking for work, whether or not eligible for unemployment compensation. Includes those who did not work and were waiting to be called back to an old job or to report to a new job.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Collection - Nonagricultural wage and salary employment as well as hours and earnings estimates based on monthly reports from sample of employers. Under cooperative arrangement with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Research & Statistics of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry, mails, edits, and processes reports, which are subsequently incorporated in national data.

Industrial Classification - Employer establishments classified by industry on basis of their principal product or service. The Standard Industrial Classification Manual (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C., 1972, amended 1977) used for classification.

Nonagricultural Employment - A count of jobs by place of work. Includes persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation. Excluded are persons laid off, on strike, or on unpaid vacation during entire reporting period. Proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers also excluded. Government employment covers only civilian employes. Full-time teachers considered employed during the summer vacation period, whether or not paid in those months.

Benchmark Data - Employment estimates compared annually with complete count of employment, by industry. Where revisions necessary, monthly estimates adjusted to new benchmark. Following revisions to new benchmark, industry data projected forward to current month by use of sample trends. Basic source of benchmark information is tabulations of employment data, by industry and area, compiled from contribution reports of employers covered under Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law.

Hours and Earnings

Method of Computing Averages - Average hours computed by dividing total production worker hours worked during one week (the seven-day period which includes 12th of month) by num-ber of production workers for week. Average hourly earnings computed by dividing total production worker payroll for one week by total production worker hours for week. Average weekly earnings derived by multiplying average hourly earnings by average weekly hours.

Definitions - Definitions of production or similar workers, payroll, and hours - from which average hours and earnings data are derived - follow:

Production Workers - Includes working supervisors and all n.. .supervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (such as power plant), and record keeping and other services closely associated with production operations.

Payroll - Represents payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of pay periods which include 12th of month. Payroll is reported before deductions for Social Security, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave paid directly by the firm.

Hours - Represents hours worked or paid, during pay periods which include 12th of month, for production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers. Hours include time paid for holidays and vacations, and for sick leave when pay received directly from firm.

Unemployment Compensation

Initial Claims - Notices of unemployment filed to request a determination of entitlement to compensation in a new benefit year (period of eligibility) following a period of employment or to begin a second or subsequent period of eligibility within the benefit year following interim employment within the benefit year.

Weeks Claimed - Requests for benefits filed by claimants which certify to the fact the claimants experienced total, partial, or part-total unemployment for given weeks.

Average Weekly Claims - Total number of weeks claimed in a month divided by the number of weeks in the month.

Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR) - Ratio of the average weekly number of persons claiming unemployment compensation benefits within the given month to average annual covered employment. Calculated by dividing the month's average weekly continued weeks claimed by the latest 12 month average covered employment for which data is available.

First Payment - First benefit check a claimant receives for a week of unemployment in a benefit year.

Weeks Paid - Weeks claimed which were paid to eligible claimants upon certification that unemployment compensation qualifying unemployment was experienced during given weeks.

Net Benefit Amount - Amount of regular unemployment compensation benefits paid to claimants, after adjusting for returned and redeposited benefit checks.

Income - Amount of funds deposited into the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including employer and employe contributions, transfers from other sources such as the Special Administration Fund, redeposited unemployment compensation checks, federal benefit program reimbursements, loans, and interest earnings.

Disbursements - Amount of funds disbursed from the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including the payment of state unemployment compensation benefits, federal program benefits, refunds, and voluntary federal loan repayments.

Balance - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund to pay unemployment compensation benefits.

Federal Loans - Balance of unemployment compensation loans owed by Pennsylvania to the federal government.

Net Reserves - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund available to pay unemployment compensation benefits minus the balance of federal loans.

PUBLICATION ANNOUNCEMENT

The Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry, Bureau of Research and Statistics is releasing the publication OCCUPATIONAL WAGE SURVEY, TRI-COUNTY METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA. This report contains comprehensive average hourly and starting wages for one hundred eight occupations in Armstrong, Butler and Indiana Counties. If you wish to obtain a copy of this free publication, complete the address form provided.

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